

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the detail procedures used in conducting the research. All of the procedures cover research design, population and sample, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design becomes one of the most crucial parts in conducting a study. According to Creswell (2012), research design is specified as procedures included in the process; data collection, data analysis and report writing. Data collection as a process how to collect the data and ensure the information about the subject that will be tested. While, data analysis leads to the process of checking the data. So it can draw the conclusions about therelevant information. Then, report writing or resear research report is the delivery of research result that have been carried out in accordance with provisions set based on the type and aims of the study. Meanwhile, Ary et al., (2010) state that research design invloves how the researcher collecting the data, analyze data and interpreting the data.

In addition to the research design there is an approach used in the study to collect the data. According to Ary et al., (2010), research method specify in two categories: quantitative, qualitative research and also mixed research method.

First, qualitative research method is an investigation process which aims to understand human behaviour, which is done to analyzing words rather than numbers and followed by reporting details of object that have been studied.

Second, quantitative research method attempt to measure, collect and analyze numerical data from large number of people. In conducting quantitative research method, researchers use valid instruments to measure and several statistical procedures to build objectivity in reserach (Creswell, 2012).

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive research design. Descriptive research design is used to decribe the trends that are developing in the field or on the need to explain why something occurs. Since the aims of this study is to know the dominant factor of speaking English difficulties by third-semester students in English presentation faced.

3.2 Population and Sample

According to Ary et al., (2010) a population is defined as all members of a class of people, events or objects. The population of this research is students of English Language Education Department (ELED), who are taking Speaking for Informal Interaction subject. It consists of 168 students academic 2018 at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

This study implemented two step sampling; first random sample, second, stratified propotion. The selection of 100 samples are conviniently and randomly selected from 168 total population. Furtherre the selected samples were stratified by 50% of the total number of each class. Therefore, one class could be taken for about +/- 15-20 participating (Latief, 2017).

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection consists of instrument and procedures used in the research

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

To collect data, the researcher should be able to access the data that needs to be collected to the research. Research instrument are simply devices for obtaining the information or data relevant to research subject. Research instrument basically are tools developed and used by the researcher to achieve researcher stated objective in conducting a study Ary et al., (2010). In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire as an instruments to collect the data.

According to Latief (2017), main instrument to collect basic data from a large sample in survey research is a questionnaire. There are two forms of questionnaire, open and closed. The open form questionnaire asks respondents to provide a free response. So, it is easy for any researchers to prepare and make the respondents give a response by their own words. Meanwhile, closed-form questionnaire is researcher provided to determine the answer that the respondent will choose. The advantages from this form is that easy to the respondents to give their answer and also easier for researcher to analyze the result of data. For this reason, the researcher use closed form questionnaire for this research. Based on Gan (2013) and Al-Roud (2016), there are 20 items of questionnaire which is used in this study.

Likert-scales are used in this research, to analyze the questionnaire. Vaus (2002) likert scales point out that the respondents' level of agreement or disagreement with the statement. Moreover, the items are designed in a four point Likert-scales such as "Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Unsure (U),

Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD)”. In order, the response items must be weighted, positive and negative statement because there is different score for each scale (Ary et al., 2010).

Tabel 3.1 Scale of Value

Statement	Strongly Agree (SA)	Agree (A)	Unsure (U)	Disagree (D)	Strongly Disagree (SD)
Positive	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

Here, the researcher employs Odd-numbered Likert scale which gives option for indecision or neutrality. Croasmun & Ostrom (2011) state that by giving respondents a neutral response option, they are not required to choose or do not feel pressured if they do not have any opinion. This may reduce the chance of response bias.

Further, the questionnaire on speaking difficulties is adapted from Gan (2013) and Al-Roud (2016). The researcher provides the blueprint of questionnaire as below:

Table 3.2 Blueprint of questionnaire on speaking difficulties in English Presentation faced.

No.	Topic	Number	Item (s)
1.	Linguistic obstacles	1, 2, 3, 4,	4
2.	Speech processing difficulties	5, 6, 7, 8	4
3.	Academic and conversational English skills	9, 10, 11, 12, 13	5
4.	Access to speaking opportunities	14,15, 16,	3
5.	Negative effect	17, 18, 19, 20	4
Total items			20

The questionnaire is attached in Appendix 1. The questionnaires are distributed through Google form.

3.3.2 Procedure

There are several basic steps of collecting data of this study were as follows:

1. Developing the questionnaires guide which are related to the topic research
2. Preparing the questionnaire guide in google form
3. Distributing the link of questionnaire to the respondents
4. Validating the result of questionnaire using Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) 23.0
5. Collecting the questionnaire to be analyzed

3.4 Data Analysis

According to Sugiono (2010), data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, interview record and other materials that researcher accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and allows you to present what you have discovered to others. In quantitative research especially in correlation study, the data correlation research design is a type of research design which assesses the correlation between two or more variables.

The data analysis is an important part in research because by using this data, the researcher can conclude the result of the study. After collect the data the researcher needs to analyze and evaluate the results using the following steps:

1. Classifying the data based on the response of the questionnaires
2. Analyzing using SPSS 23.0 (*Statistical Program for Social Science*)

3. Describing the result of analysis based on the classifications that refer to the statement problem
4. Drawing the conclusion based on the result of data analysis

